

# Army Pay Pool Management Guidance

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### NSPS Statutory Requirement

- Statutory Requirement: Spend equivalent percent for civilian pay as was spent historically under title 5 for:
  - same numbers
  - same types of positions



 Policy Requirement: Ensure dollars previously spent for WIGIs, QSIs, and In Band promotions get redirected to Performance Based Pay.



#### Guidance

### Pay Pool Funding Sources

Element 1: WGIs, QSIs, in band promotions in him more set by DoD

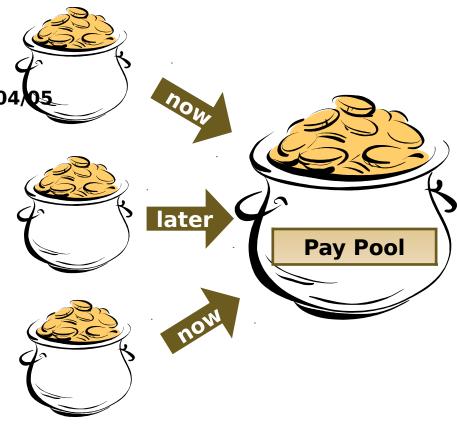
- Based on historical value for FY-04
- > Salary increase
- Floor met at Command Level

#### Element 2: Remainder of General Pay Increase Set by SecDef

- Less rate range adj, LMS
- Salary increase or bonus

## **Element 3:** Performance awards

- May be set by Command
- Less OAR, EPI, inc awds, reserve fund
- Bonus only



Elements are expressed as percent of base pay



### Guidance

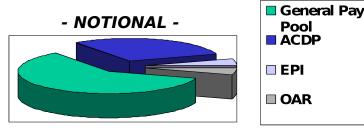
### Base Salary Increase - Mandated Funding Floor

- ➤ Jan 2008 payout Set by SECDEF as 2.26% Component aggregate paid out with FY 08 funds
- > Jan 2009 & beyond Set by DoD via formula
- ➤ Army Commands and equivalent organizations (Army Service Component Commands, RDUs, and AASA) must in the aggregate, meet the 2.26% Floor
- May be pro-rated to rating cycle
- Floor can be set differently for each pay pool
- Must meet minimum floor, but may exceed
- Pay pool dollar amount determined by # of on board employees as of end of performance cycle
- May set pay band control points



# Application of Element 1 Floor to Spiral 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3

- DoD Floor based on DoD Historical Spending Average for FY 2004/2005
- Army Historical Spending Average = 2.31% for FY 2004/2005
- > Concerns:
  - പ്രവസ്ഥാല on aggregate population but certification
  - Composition of Pay Pool Fund has changed





### Element 3 Pay Pool Funds - Bonus Pay

- Army Commands and equivalent organizations (Army Service Component Commands, RDUs, and AASA) delegated authority to set funding guidance
  - Funding Floor
  - Funding Limit
  - Funding Range
- > Can determine based on:
  - FY 08 Programmed Funding for Performance Awards
  - Historical Spending
- Pro-Rating Not Permitted for January 2008 Payout (Spiral 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)



### Way Ahead

- Commands compute and report historical spending average for Spiral 1 employees to AG-1(CP)
  - Multiply UIC historical average spending percent x aggregate base salary of employees covered by NSPS for January 08 payout
- GOSC tasked G-1(CP) to develop process to certify funding floor to DoD
- Identify EOR to track salary increases paid out through pay pool process
  - 45,000 Army employees covered in January 2008 vs. 2200 in January 2007
  - Air Force established EOR to track Element 1 Funding



### Pay Pool Funding Plan

	January 2007 (Spiral 1.1)	January 2008 (Spiral 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)	January 2009 (All Spirals)
Element 1	Derived from historical spending	2.26% at Component level (Not Pay Pool Minimum)	Formula to be established by SecDef
Element 2	Full GPI used for rate range adjustments and LM8  0% in pay pool	GPI can be split between rate range increases, LMS and pay pool funding	GPI can be split between rate range increases, LMS and pay pool funding
Element 3	MACOM guidance ations can allocate	MACOM guidance additional funding and 3	MACOM guidance to Elements 1



## What amount do I set aside for

### **Element 1 base salary increases?**

(Spiral 1.2/1.3)

#### **Example:**

2.46% (DoD Mandated Floor)

X 220M Base Pay

= 5.41M Element 1 Fund

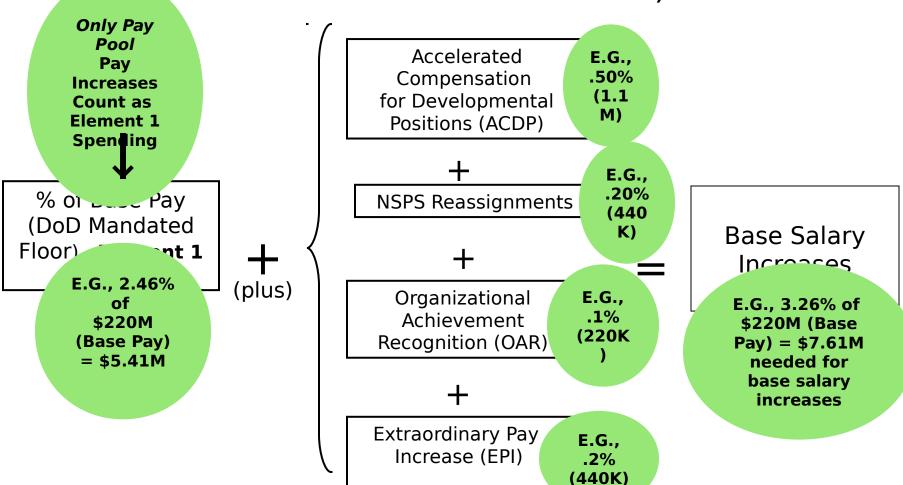
Decision Point: Should funds be equally distributed among pay pools?



#### **NSPS**

### base salary increases? (Spiral 1.2 &

1.3)

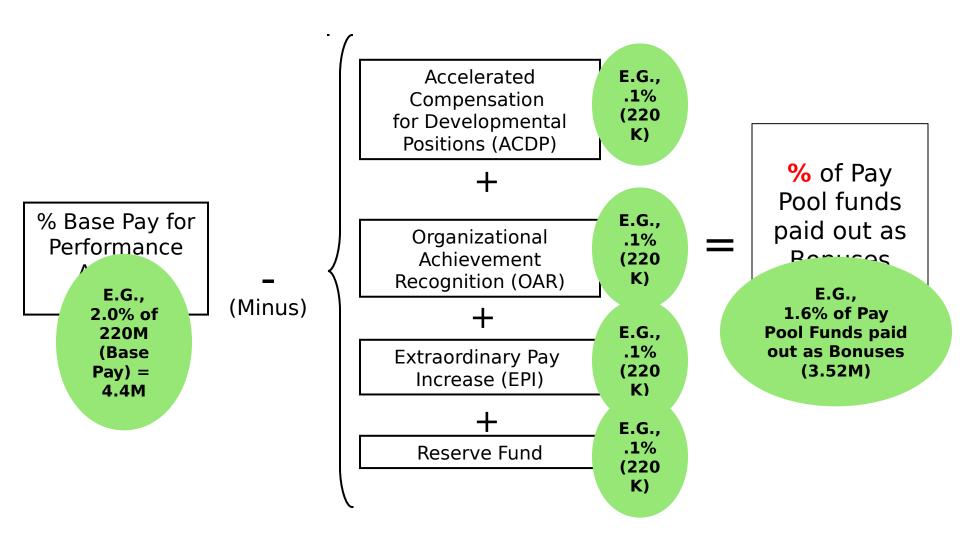


Decision Point: Should funds be equally distributed among pay pools?



# What amount do I set aside for **Element 3, bonus pay out?**

(Spiral 1.2 & 1.3)





### **Decision Points**

- 1. What amount do I set aside for **Element 1**, base salary increases?
- 2. What amount must be set aside for NSPS base salary increases?

- 3. What amount do I set aside for **Element 3, bonus pay** out?
- 4. Should funds be equally distributed among pay pools?



### Share Dollar Value is a Factor of:



Number
Shares
Awarded = %

Your Salary

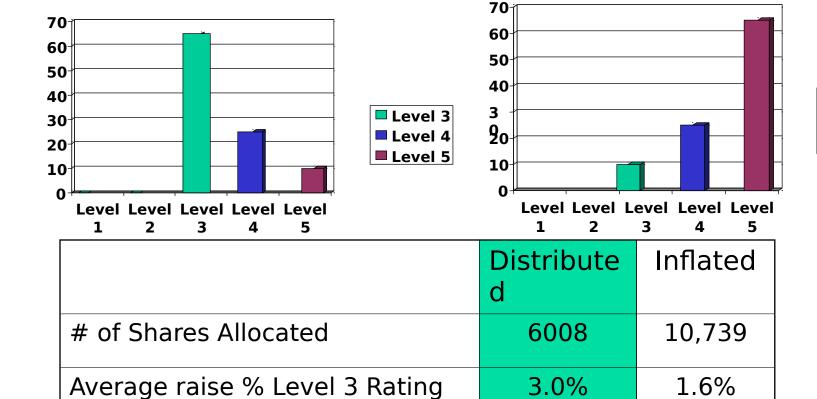


# Effects of Performance Score Distribution

Level 3

Level 4

■ Level 5



7.0%

11%

3.5%

5.5%

Average raise % Level 4 Rating

Average raise % Level 5 Rating



# PS Pay Pools: Army Guidance

- Pay pool structures may be redefined each cycle
- All pay pool officials/raters will be management officials
- Sub-pay pools should be considered when size exceeds 150
- Pay pools can be established to combine or separate supervisors and non-supervisors
- Normally pay pool managers will not be a member of the pay pool they manage sc 1940.11



- Army Commands delegated responsibility for meeting 2.26% Element 1 Floor.
- Commands may set different funding levels for different pay pools.
- Commands may set operating guidelines for Element 3 pay pool funding
- Commands may establish business rules for share assignments or delegate further
- Commands may establish control points
- Commands may establish internal procedures and funding ranges for Discretionary Pay



# <u>SPS</u> Pay Pools: Army Guidance

- Pay Pool payouts will be prorated based on hours worked to reflect
  - LWOP
  - Part Time and Intermittent Employment
  - Mid cycle Entry into NSPS position from Non NSPS position
- Above absences pro-rated as follows:

Hrs Worked	<u>% of Payout</u>
1561-2087 =	100%
1041-1560 =	75%
520-1040	<b>⇒</b> SC 1940.11 50%



## **BUSINESS RULES**



# Share Ranges

Shares in pay pool are awarded as shown:

Rating Level	Share Range
5	5 or 6
4	3 or 4
3	1 or 2
2	0

- Allows further distinction between levels of contribution
- Estimated share value reflects a percentage of salary
  - Actual share value will not be known until Pay Pool Panel completes its work



# Considerations for Share Assignment may include:

- Complexity of work \*
- Overall contribution to mission
- Organizational success
- Fiscal soundness
- Un-rounded raw score \*
- Employee's current salary \*
- Impact of contributing factors
- Other criteria consistent with Merit System Principles and EEO

<sup>\*</sup> Examples provided on following slides



### **Example 1: Complexity of Work**

 A supervisor has two employees. Maria's job is more complex than Joe's. He gave them the following ratings and shares:

	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Raw	Ratin	Shar
	Rati	Ratin	Rati	Scor	g	es
	ng	g	ng	e		
Mari	3	3	4	3.33	3	2
a						
Joe	3	3	4	3.33	3	1

#### Rationale:

 The supervisor decided to give Maria two shares because the work she accomplished was more complex in nature



### **Example 2: Rounding Approach**

 A supervisor has two employees who received the following ratings and shares:

	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Raw	Ratin	Shar
	Rati	Ratin	Rati	Scor	g	es
	ng	g	ng	e		
Bob	3	3+1	3	3.33	3	2
		CF				
Pat	3	3	3	3.00	3	1

#### **Rationale:**

• The organization assigned additional shares to individuals with higher un-rounded scores



### **Example 3: Consideration of Salary**

• A supervisor has two employees in similar positions but with different salaries. The supervisor gave them the following ratings and shares:

	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	Raw	Ratin	Share
	Ratin	Ratin	Ratin	Score	g	S
	g	g	g			
Terry	3	3+1 CF	4	3.33	3	1
Lee Ration	ale:	3	3	3.00	3	2

 The supervisor gave Terry one share since his salary is close to the maximum of the salary range and gave Lee two shares since her salary is much lower in the range and should be increased based on her performance and experience



## Performance Payout

### Distribution options:

- Base salary increase
- Bonus
- Combination of the two
- Distribution considerations:
  - Local market salary comparisons
  - Current salary and complexity of work in comparison with colleagues
  - Attrition and retention of critical shortage skill personnel
  - Availability of Funds
  - Overall contribution to mission





# 

- Budget constraints
- Reflect individual performance levels
- Distinguish between levels
- Motivational effects
  - Encourage good employees to stay

- Pay band limits/inband market ranges
- Internal/external equity
- Competitive factors
  - Attract good employees
- Pay fair market value

Ensure final distribution meets NSPS requirements on distribution of payouts between elements 1 and 3



## Performance Payout

- Individual Basis
- Uniform Approach
  - Default Payout Split
  - Current Salary in Relation to Appropriate Salary Range



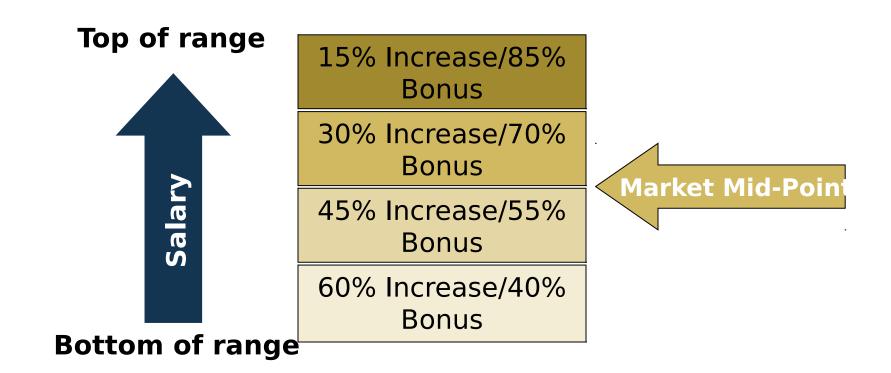
# Market Range Example: YA-2

\$38,824 \$8	824 YA-2 Pay Band \$87,039			
\$38,824 \$64,121	Mkt Range A (1	former GS 9/11)		
\$40,76 \$	55 76,854	Mkt Range B - fo	rmer GS 12	
	\$42,901 \$87,039	Mkt Ran	ge C - former GS 13	

- Example uses base pay (no locality)
- Upper level of each range (except the top) is 5% above GS equivalent
- More flexibility in pay setting than General Schedule
- Employees in Range A should not expect to reach top of band without change in responsibilities



## Market Based Approach



Where are we now?



## **Share Basis Option**

- Formula based on number of shares to split the payout between salary and bonus
- Is this a good option? Is this a good distribution?

### Can you afford it?

Shares	Percent Salary	Percent Bonus
6	90%	10%
5	80%	20%
4	60%	40%
3	50%	50%
2	30%	70%
1	200/	000/



## Merit Matrix Option

- Salary increase percentage is based on
  - Employee location within the pay band or market range (shown by quartiles)
  - Number of shares
- Is this a good option? Is this a good distribution?
- Can you afford it?

Shares	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
6	10%	8%	6%	4%
5	8%	6%	4%	2%
4	6%	5%	4%	3%
3	5%	4%	3%	2%
2	4%	3%	2%	1%
1	3%	2%	1%	0%



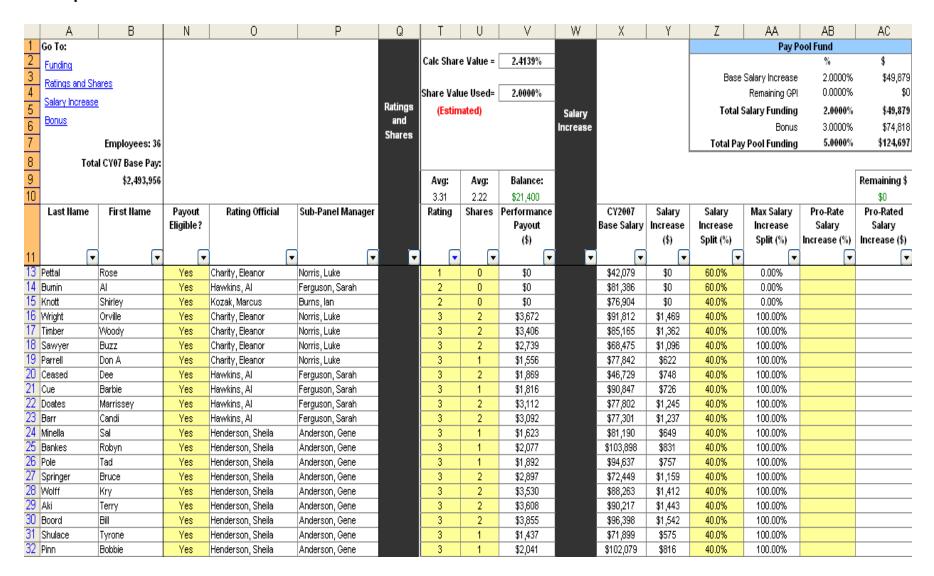
# **QUESTIONS?**





### **Pay Pool Automation**

#### Compensation Workbench Demonstration





Assure that we are applying solid business principles:

- Managing organizational personnel costs
- Balancing economy and effectiveness
- Consistency across the enterprise



### **Business Rules - Decision Points**

- Interns or recently-graduated interns eligible for ACDP
  - May not want to give additional salary increase for interns who received a 20% increase during the cycle
    - Give 100% bonus
  - For recent graduates, which position is used in determining the payout distribution?
- Number of shares:
  - Dictated by score or rating official / pay pool panel judgment?
  - If awarding shares arithmetically: Difference of 0.1 in the total of the weighted objective ratings can double the payout



# The "Dark Period"

- Between last day of the rating cycle and payout effective date
  - Last day will normally be 30 September
  - Effective date is always the first day of the first pay period in January
- Employee movements and actions are effected
  - Separations
  - Transfers out of NSPS
- Transfers between pools:
  - Within the same PRA, payout can be calculated and paid from either the losing or gaining pay pool (organization's decision)
  - Movement outside of the PRA, payout must be paid by the gaining pay pool